

To solve this problem, we need to figure out the optimal way to navigate from the center of a square grid to one of its corners, where the princess ('p') is located. The task is to print the shortest sequence of moves to reach her.

#### **Problem Understanding:**

- The grid is square, with a size  $N$  (odd), which means the center of the grid is at coordinates  $(N//2, N//2)$ .
- The princess ('p') is located at one of the four corners of the grid, and we need to figure out the shortest path from the center to her.
- The valid moves are UP, DOWN, LEFT, and RIGHT.

#### **Approach:**

##### **1. Identify the center and corners:**

- The center of the grid is always at position  $(N//2, N//2)$ .
- The four possible corners are:
  - Top-left:  $(0, 0)$
  - Top-right:  $(0, N-1)$
  - Bottom-left:  $(N-1, 0)$
  - Bottom-right:  $(N-1, N-1)$

##### **2. Find the position of the princess:**

- We scan the grid to find the position of the princess ('p').

##### **3. Determine the path:**

- We need to find the minimal number of steps from the center to the princess and generate a sequence of moves (UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT) to reach her.

##### **4. Output the sequence:**

- For each move, print the direction (e.g., "UP", "DOWN", etc.) on a new line.

#### **Code Implementation:**

```
def display_Path_to_Princess(N, grid):  
  
    # Find the center position of the grid  
    center = N // 2 # The center is at grid[N//2][N//2]  
  
  
    # Locate the princess ('p') in the grid
```

```
princess_position = None
```

```
for i in range(N):
```

```
    for j in range(N):
```

```
        if grid[i][j] == 'p':
```

```
            princess_position = (i, j)
```

```
            break
```

```
if princess_position:
```

```
    break
```

```
# Get the position of the princess
```

```
pr_x, pr_y = princess_position
```

```
# Current position of the player (at the center of the grid)
```

```
current_x, current_y = center, center
```

```
# To store the moves
```

```
moves = []
```

```
# Move vertically (UP or DOWN)
```

```
while current_x != pr_x:
```

```
    if current_x < pr_x:
```

```
        moves.append("DOWN")
```

```
        current_x += 1
```

```
    elif current_x > pr_x:
```

```
        moves.append("UP")
```

```
        current_x -= 1
```

```
# Move horizontally (LEFT or RIGHT)
```

```
while current_y != pr_y:
```

```

if current_y < pr_y:
    moves.append("RIGHT")
    current_y += 1
elif current_y > pr_y:
    moves.append("LEFT")
    current_y -= 1

# Output the sequence of moves
for move in moves:
    print(move)

```

#### Explanation of Code:

1. **Find Center:** We calculate the center of the grid as  $N // 2$ . This is where you start.
2. **Locate the Princess:** We loop through the grid and find the coordinates of the princess ('p').
3. **Generate Moves:** We move from the current position (center) to the princess' position:
  - If the center's x-coordinate is smaller than the princess' x-coordinate, we need to move DOWN. If it's larger, we move UP.
  - Similarly, we adjust the y-coordinate by moving LEFT or RIGHT depending on whether the current y-coordinate is smaller or larger than the princess' y-coordinate.
4. **Output the Moves:** We print each move on a new line.

#### Example Run:

##### Input:

```

5
----
--p--
----
----
----

```

Here,  $N = 5$  and the princess is at position (2, 0), which is the bottom-left corner.

**Output:**

DOWN

DOWN

LEFT

LEFT

LEFT

**How It Works:**

- From the center (2, 2), we need to:
  - Move DOWN twice to reach row 4.
  - Move LEFT three times to reach column 0, where the princess is located.

**Time Complexity:**

- We iterate through the grid once to find the princess, which takes  $O(N^2)$ .
- The move generation is  $O(N)$  in the worst case because we can move up to  $N-1$  steps either vertically or horizontally.
- Therefore, the overall time complexity is  $O(N^2)$ .

**Edge Case Considerations:**

- The princess is always at one of the corners, so no need to handle edge cases where she might not be found.
- The center position is always calculable since  $N$  is always odd.

This solution ensures that the moves to rescue the princess are computed efficiently and correctly.

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```
# Add UP or DOWN moves based on row_diff
if row_diff < 0: # Princess is above Mario
    moves.extend(["UP"] * abs(row_diff))
elif row_diff > 0: # Princess is below Mario
    moves.extend(["DOWN"] * abs(row_diff))

# Add LEFT or RIGHT moves based on col_diff
if col_diff < 0: # Princess is to the left of Mario
    moves.extend(["LEFT"] * abs(col_diff))
elif col_diff > 0: # Princess is to the right of Mario
    moves.extend(["RIGHT"] * abs(col_diff))

# Print all moves on separate lines
for move in moves:
    print(move)

# Sample Input
N = 3
grid = [
    ['-', '-', 'p'],
    ['-', 'm', '-'],
    ['-', '-', '-']
]

# Call the function
display_Path_to_Princess(N, grid)
```

UP  
RIGHT

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